

Autumn of 1916 that there would have been no war going on between Great Britain and Germany on April 6, 1917 into which USA could be railroaded by Zionists.

Germans were convinced upon learning about the 1916 London Agreement that the USA was railroaded into World War I as Great Britain's ally solely as the result of Germany's stab in the back by Zionists. Germans at that time could not imagine that Zionists would stab Germany in the back to acquire Palestine as a so-called "Jewish State" by destruction of Germany.

The most cordial relations always existed between Germany and the World Zionist Organization prior to the 1916 London Agreement. The world headquarters of the World Zionist Organization was in Berlin until 1915. Germans could hardly anticipate a Zionist stab in the back under circumstances existing prior to the 1916 London Agreement. That was unthinkable!

Germany for countless centuries offered sanctuary to eastern European so-called Jews of Khazar origin. Germany for centuries offered security and opportunity to so-called Jews of Khazar origin fleeing from Czarist Russia. The celebrated Emancipation Edict of 1812 gave so-called Jews full civic equality with all other Germans. German authorities thereafter were neither entitled nor inclined to prevent so-called Jews from practicing any profession. The Emancipation Edict of 1812 attracted so-called Jews to Germany from all over the world where they could study medicine, law, chemistry and other sciences in German universities which welcomed them all.

The German Kaiser made many appeals in person between 1895 and 1915 to the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on behalf of Zionists. The German Kaiser appealed to the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to grant a territorial concession to Zionists for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine. Germany's Kaiser made a famous trip to Palestine in person for that purpose. Germany's Kaiser was continuing these efforts on behalf of Zionists up to the time of Germany's 1916 stab in the back by Zionists.

Zionists had anticipated at the outbreak of the war in August 1914 that Germany would quickly defeat Great Britain. This was the wishful thinking by Zionists because in World War I Great Britain was the ally of Czarist Russia for whom Zionists felt no love. Zionists throughout the world were as pro-German as they were anti-Czarist Russia. Zionists did not want to see a strong Czarist Russia emerge a winner to suppress Zionist dual allegiance.

Zionists had faith the German Kaiser would prevail upon the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to grant Zionists a territorial concession in Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" after the defeat of Great Britain awaited most happily by Zionists.

The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire had always refused to give favorable consideration to appeals by the German Kaiser on behalf of Zionists for a territorial concession for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine, justifying his numerous refusals by emphasizing that Palestine was not his to give away or to sell regardless of the tempting Zionist offers, never failing to recommend to the German Kaiser that Zionists submit their proposition to the legitimate owners of the land in Palestine.

Germany's unexpected 1916 peace offer to Great Britain changed everything. Zionists realized if Great Britain accepted Germany's peace offer on a "status quo ante" basis that Palestine would remain a province of the Ottoman Empire. In that event, it was possible the German Kaiser might never prevail upon the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to reverse himself on the question of granting a territorial concession to Zionists for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine and Zionism would soon collapse.

Zionists realized if Germany defeated Great Britain, or if Germany concluded a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis with Great Britain, that Zionists

would be faced with the prospect of never creating a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine as Palestine in either event would remain a province of the Ottoman Empire.

Zionists had little reason to feel hopeful that the German Kaiser could prevail upon his good friend and ally the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to reverse himself about granting Zionists a territorial concession for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine.

Zionists immediately revised their strategy when they learned of Germany's 1916 peace offer to Great Britain for a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. Zionists quickly plotted their 1916 London Agreement as the revised strategy of their program to woo the British War Cabinet.

Zionists were convinced Great Britain would be forced by existing conditions to accept Germany's peace offer. Zionists did not think Great Britain could continue the war without food and without ammunition and with no ally able or willing to fight.

Zionists were certain Great Britain could defeat Germany with the USA as Great Britain's ally. Zionists were certain when Great Britain defeated Germany the Ottoman Empire would collapse. In that event, the Ottoman Empire's territory would become "spoils of war" subject to terms of surrender dictated by Great Britain. Palestine would then be available to Great Britain as "spoils of war" and Great Britain could then hand Palestine over to Zionists under their 1916 London Agreement.

The Zionist strategy for acquiring Palestine as a so-called "Jewish State" was then revised as follows, (1) prevail upon the British War Cabinet to delay consideration of Germany's peace offer, (2) convince the British War Cabinet that Great Britain can defeat Germany with the USA as their ally, (3) obtain a commitment from Great Britain to hand Palestine over to Zionists after Germany's defeat as their payment for railroading USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally, and (4) use maximum Zionist influence then for pressuring USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally.

Everything else to Zionists has always been secondary to acquiring Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State." But Germans could not conceive by the wildest stretch of their imaginations that Zionists would stab Germany in the back for that purpose. Germans could not believe until it happened that Zionists would conspire in time of war with Germany's enemies to defeat Germany. Germany's hindsight suggests Germany should have used their foresight.

Germans understandably felt bitter towards Zionists under the circumstances. Germans attributed the many misfortunes which overtook Germany since 1916 to Germany's stab in the back by Zionists. It is an incontrovertible fact that Germany's stab in the back by Zionists in 1916 transformed Germany's victories on land and sea prior to 1916 into Germany's ignominious 1918 defeat with its consequences.

It is not difficult to understand why German feelings towards Zionists changed for the worse so rapidly after World War I. German hostility towards Zionists worsened very fast after Germans learned that Germany was stabbed in the back by Zionists in 1916 only to acquire Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" after World War I. German hostility towards all so-called Jews in general was the natural and normal consequence of world-wide Zionist propaganda contrary to fact that all so-called Jews were Zionists, and that Zionism and Judaism were actually synonymous.

Germans acquired knowledge of the 1916 London Agreement for the first time at the Versailles Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. Zionists throughout the world sent a "delegation" of 117 so-called "delegates" to the Versailles Peace Conference, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, the USA "elder statesman" and USA "adviser to Presidents." Germans were completely taken by surprise at the Versailles Peace Conference to there hear the reasons given

by the Zionist so-called "delegation" for demanding Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" and reacted to it soon after.

Great Britain could not deliberately hand Palestine over to Zionists at the Versailles Peace Conference without double-crossing the Arabs. Nevertheless, Great Britain had no shame and did just that. Without any remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt, Great Britain proceeded to double-cross the Arabs. That double-cross of the Arabs is the most reprehensible double-cross in modern history.

Great Britain brazenly double-crossed the Arabs while the Arabs were momentarily expecting Great Britain to honor Great Britain's October 25, 1915 pledge to Arabs to create an independent Arab government in Palestine after World War I ended. Instead of honoring Great Britain's October 25, 1915 pledge after World War I ended, Great Britain hastened to station 200,000 British troops in Palestine in 1920, then transplanted 600,000 eastern European so-called Jews of Khazar ancestry into Palestine behind a shield of 200,000 British troops kept there for that purpose.

Great Britain pledged the Arabs an independent Arab government in Palestine on October 25, 1915 in writing. Great Britain pledged the Arabs on October 25, 1915 not to conclude a peace treaty with Germany that did not guarantee the complete liberation of Arabs from Turkish domination. Great Britain's pledge guaranteed Arabs not to conclude a peace treaty with Germany in which the complete freedom of Arabs did not form an essential condition. In communicating with Arabs, Great Britain thereafter referred to World War I as "our just cause" to mislead the Arabs.

World War I was going very badly for Great Britain in the Near East in 1915. Things were as bad as they could be for Great Britain. Gallipoli was about to be evacuated. Gallipoli was the greatest defeat for the British navy in history. Sullum had already been evacuated. Hostilities against the Senussi in Africa had become necessary. Germany's submarine warfare was becoming effective against British supply lines in the Mediterranean to the Near East. Great Britain's forces under General Townshend were besieged in Kut-el-Amara with no prospect of lifting the siege. It was imperative that Great Britain obtain Arab assistance without delay or accept defeat by Germany in 1915 in World War I.

Great Britain was no longer able to hold the Suez Canal without Arab assistance. The Suez Canal was the vital link in Great Britain's lifeline to and from the Far East. Great Britain could not continue to fight World War I if the Suez Canal fell into enemy hands. The only solution to Great Britain's problem was the revolt against Turkey by the Arabs who constituted Turkey's army fighting against Great Britain.

The Arabs promised Great Britain to revolt against Turkey and to fight against Turkey in the Near East as the ally of Great Britain in return for Great Britain's pledge that Arabs were to be freed from every foreign control when World War I ended. Great Britain gave that clearly and definitely worded pledge to Arabs in writing as follows, "Great Britain is prepared to recognize and support the Arabs within the territories included in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Shereef of Mecca." Palestine was wholly within those limits and boundaries. There was never any mention made of excluding Palestine. Great Britain guaranteed the Arabs that Great Britain would conclude no peace treaty with Germany that did not provide for Palestine as an independent and sovereign state and freed from foreign rule.

Great Britain's victory in the Near East depended more and more each day upon Arab assistance. Great Britain's High Commissioner Sir Henry McMahon was instructed in Cairo by cable from London to conclude the treaty with the terms proposed by the Arabs as quickly as possible. Great Britain's now famous October 25,